
Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee, Florida

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN

of the
Unemployment Compensation Division
and the
Employment Service Divisions

A Factual Presentation of
Unemployment Compensation
and Employment Service Ac-
tivities and the Results
of Investigations and Re-
search Studies in Florida

OCTOBER 1940

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STATE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	SEPTEMBER 1940	AUGUST 1940	PER CENT CHANGE (SEPT. OVER AUGUST)	PER CENT CHANGE (SEPT. 1940 OVER SEPT. 1939)
BENEFIT PAYMENTS:				
NUMBER	85,323	93,738	- 9.0	+ 1.1
AMOUNT	\$834,492.50	\$907,552.84	- 8.1	+13.9
CLAIMS RECEIVED: *				
INITIAL	4,791	7,690	-37.7	- 9.7
CONTINUED	79,293	87,468	- 9.1	+ 6.5
WAITING PERIOD	8,963	16,288	-45.0	-42.7
TOTAL	93,047	111,446	-16.5	-25.0
AGENT STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	1,494	1,018	+46.8	+68.2
CONTINUED	7,735	8,201	- 5.7	+82.9
TOTAL	9,229	9,219	+ .1	+80.3
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:				
INITIAL	811	952	-14.8	-11.5
CONTINUED	6,781	8,103	-16.3	-12.3
TOTAL	7,592	9,055	-16.2	-12.3
INITIAL DETERMINATIONS:				
ELIGIBLE	2,947	5,573	-47.1	-44.5
INELIGIBLE	2,764	5,014	-42.0	+13.6
TOTAL	5,711	10,587	-46.1	-16.1

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST		
FIELD VISITS	733	627	+16.9	-27.4
NEW APPLICATIONS	10,420	9,087	+14.7	+ 9.7
RENEWALS	7,795	6,577	+18.5	N B
ACTIVE FILE	65,111	66,344	- 1.9	+ 5.6
EMPLOYER ORDERS	2,442	2,283	+ 7.0	N B
PLACEMENTS	4,394	3,548	+23.8	+71.1
CLAIMANT PLACEMENTS	1,000	938	+ 6.6	+18.2
VETERAN PLACEMENTS	135	116	+16.4	+58.8
AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS**	13	99	-86.9	N B

* DOES NOT INCLUDE MULTI-STATE CLAIMS

** INCLUDES BOTH SUPPLEMENTARY AND COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

NB - NO BREAKDOWN MADE DURING 1939

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STATE OPERATIONS

A comparison - September 1940 to August 1940 and September 1939

September Payments Drop From August High

The amount of Benefit Payments made during September dropped from the all-time high set in August (\$907,552.84) to total \$834,492.50. This drop was largely due to the return of claimants to employment either in private industry, which is expanding in anticipation of the tourist and citrus season, or some phase of the National Defense Program, and exhaustion of benefit credits. The September payment amount topped the same month of 1939, during which the 1939 high in payments was reached, by \$101,949.96 - an increase of 13.9%.

Claims Received Drop 16.5%

The number of Florida claims received during September lacked 16.5% of equaling the August total. This decrease was reflected in the above mentioned decrease in amount of benefit payments during September. The decrease from the September 1939 total amounted to 25.0%.

Agent State Claims Increase .1%

The smallest change in any activity was found in the number of agent state claims received where an increase of .1% occurred. Not so small was the increase of September 1940 over September 1939 which amounted to 80.3%.

Liabile State Claims Received Decrease 16.2%

The number of persons filing claims in other states on the basis of wages earned in Florida decreased 16.2% from the August total. Similar was the 12.3% decrease from the September 1939 total.

Initial Determinations Drop Sharply

The number of initial determinations dropped sharply to bring the total from 10,587 in August to 5,711 in September. The number found to be eligible lacked 47.1% of equaling the August figure and the number determined ineligible decreased 45.0% from the August figure. The decrease in the total number of initial determinations made during September comprised a decrease of 46.1% from the August total. The drop from the September 1939 total was far less, amounting to only 16.1%.

Field Visits Increase 16.9%

With the continued lessening of the claim load giving more time to the local office personnel for placement activities the number of field visits again showed an increase. The 733 field visits made during September constituted a 16.9% increase over the 627 such visits made during August 1940 but lacked 27.4% of reaching the September 1939 total.

New Applications Rise 14.7%

With the increase in employment opportunities attendant on the approach of the citrus and tourist season and the activities resulting from the National Defense Program, an increase in the number of new applications for employment occurred during September. The September total of new applications reached 10,420 to top the August total of 9,087 by 14.7%. The September total comprised an increase of 9.7% over the September 1939 total.

Renewals Increase 18.5%

Slightly larger than the increase in new applications was the rise in the number of renewals (visits to local offices by persons who had previously registered for work but had not reported to the office recently enough for their applications to be retained in the active file - this visit causes the return of the inactive application to an active status). The increase over August amounted to 18.5%.

Active File Drops Slightly

Despite the addition of 10,420 new applications and 7,795 renewals the active file decreased from 66,344 to 65,111 - a drop of 1.9%. This decrease was due in part to the removal of applications from the active file because the applicant had been placed in employment but more important as a contributing cause was the policy of removing from the active file the applications of persons who have not reported to the office within a specified time.

Employer Orders Increase 7%

Partially as a result of the increased number of field visits and also because of the general increase in employment opportunities during September was the increase in the number of employer orders.

Placements Jump 23.8%

Resulting from the placements to projects related to the National Defense Program and the increase in the number of employer orders was the rise of 23.8% in the number of placements during September. The total number of placements rose from 3,548 in August to 4,394 in September. This represented an increase of 71.1% over September 1939.

Claimant Placements Increase 6.6%

Accounting for a small part of the increase in the number of placements made during September was the rise in the number of claimant placements which increased from 938 to 1,000. This constituted an increase of 18.2% over the September 1939 total for this activity.

Veteran Placements Rise 16.4%

The number of veterans placed by the Florida State Employment Service during September totalled 135 to increase 16.4% over the 116 such placements made during August. September 1940 exceeded September 1939 by 58.8%.

Agricultural Placements Drop Sharply

The number of agricultural placements made during September dropped to 13 from the 99 such placements made during August.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

1940 Payments Nearly Reach \$5,000,000

The \$834,492.50 paid out in benefits during September brought the 1940 total of payments to \$4,972,831.13 - \$27,168.87 short of \$5,000,000. With the addition of the 1939 payment amount of \$3,504,112.45 to the 1940 figure a total of \$8,746,943.58 for all payments since benefits first became payable, is reached.

The September payment amount fell 8.1% short of the \$907,552.84 paid out during August to place second for the 20 month period during which Florida has made payments and to top the 1939 high (reached during September 1939) for the second time in two months.

A small rise of \$.10 was made in the amount of the average check which rose from \$9.68 in August to \$9.78 in September. Larger was the increase of the September 1940 average check over that of September 1939 which amounted to \$8.68, a rise of \$1.10.

Winter Haven with \$129,729.50 and Orlando with \$104,943.00 led the State in the amount of benefit payments. These two offices accounted for a combined total of 28% of all payments in the State during September. Offsetting these high payments were four local office areas which accounted for less than 1% each of the State total.

Very similar to the distribution of the September 1940 payments was the distribution of payments made during the same month of 1939. The September 1939 total for the State amounted to \$732,543.54 - the high for that year, Winter Haven with \$118,160.58 accounted for 16.13% of the total to lead the State while Orlando with \$102,948.45 or 14.07% was second.

The decreasing claim load indicates that the peak of benefit payments has already been passed. Future months of 1940 will very likely bring steady decreases in the amount of payments. The peak was reached approximately one month earlier this year than in 1939 when the September was the record month.

When the citrus season, and its attendant increase in employment, gets under way there will be a decided drop in the amount of payments made to local offices within the citrus areas. The influx of winter visitors to metropolitan and resort areas will tend to expedite employment and thereby reduce the amount of unemployment compensation paid to claimants in those areas.

In September 1939 the peak for that year was reached when \$732,542.54 was paid out in benefits. By December (1939) the payment amount had decreased 58.6% to equal only \$303,221.49.

If 1940 follows the pattern set in 1939, the amount of payments in December of this year will decrease to approximately \$350,000.

ANALYSIS OF BENEFIT CHECKS ISSUED DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1940
BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE PAYMENT
Partial	7,943	\$ 59,633.00	9.30	\$7.51
Irregular	2,913	12,742.50	3.41	4.37
Total	74,467	762,117.00	87.29	10.23
All Payments	85,323	\$834,492.50	100.00	\$ 9.78

COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE DURING
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1939 AND 1940 -- LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL OFFICE	September 1940		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT	September 1939		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT
	NUMBER	AMOUNT		NUMBER	AMOUNT	
STATE TOTAL	85,323	\$834,492.50	100.00	84,438	\$732,542.54	100.00
Arcadia	3,354	29,295.00	3.52	4,229	32,326.59	4.41
Bradenton	2,311	19,421.00	2.33	2,362	17,455.50	2.38
Daytona Beach	670	7,123.50	.85	1,009	8,068.50	1.10
Fort Lauderdale	624	6,327.50	.76	591	5,206.52	.71
Fort Pierce	2,406	25,555.50	3.07	2,849	28,003.50	3.82
Gainesville	1,380	10,933.00	1.31	888	6,526.50	.89
Jacksonville	6,582	60,236.00	7.23	5,268	44,309.11	6.05
Key West	106	915.00	.11	305	2,935.00	.40
Lakeland	7,286	70,703.50	8.32	8,341	70,145.81	9.58
Leesburg	3,753	33,827.00	4.06	5,072	39,120.30	5.34
Marianna	623	5,503.00	.66	889	7,013.00	.96
Miami	8,248	91,807.50	11.02	6,567	66,980.40	9.14
Ocala	1,635	13,514.00	1.62	1,487	11,335.02	1.55
Orlando	10,390	104,943.00	12.60	11,681	102,948.45	14.07
Panama City	662	6,128.00	.74	612	4,938.00	.67
Pensacola	1,751	15,141.50	1.82	1,799	13,987.50	1.91
St. Augustine	358	3,431.50	.41	635	5,315.42	.73
St. Petersburg	3,756	36,214.50	4.35	2,654	24,302.13	3.32
Tallahassee	3,050	23,373.00	2.81	2,983	19,741.69	2.69
Tampa	6,808	61,892.50	7.43	4,656	38,980.64	5.32
West Palm Beach	2,037	20,030.50	2.40	2,287	19,439.89	2.65
Winter Haven	12,378	129,729.50	15.57	12,818	118,160.58	16.13
Multi-State	5,155	58,447.00	7.01	4,456	45,302.49	6.18

Average check for September 1940 - \$9.78. Average check for September 1939-\$8.68

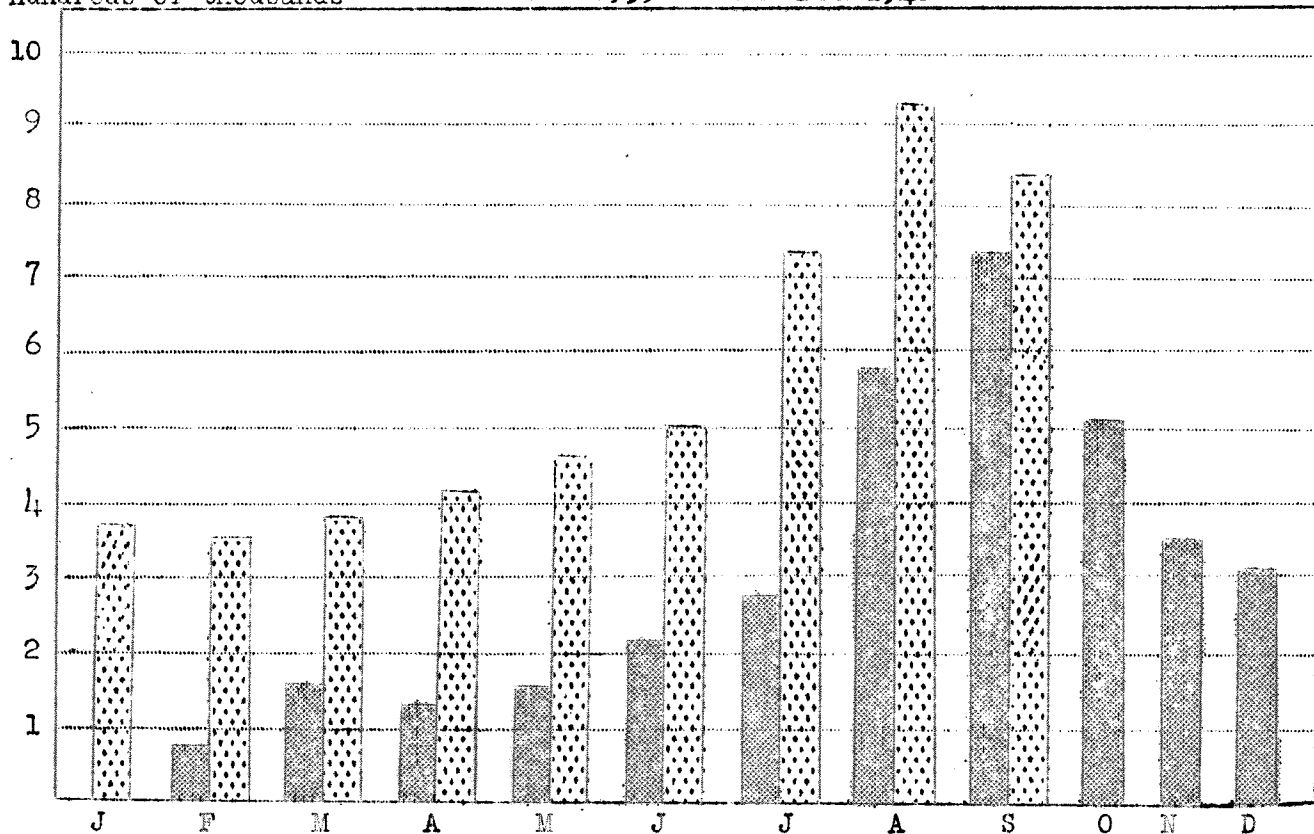
1940 Benefit Payments Nearly Reach \$5,000,000

The \$834,492.50 paid out in benefits during September brought the total for all payments during 1940 to \$4,972,831.13 - just \$27,168.87 short of \$5,000,000. Inclusion of the 1939 total of benefit payments brought the all-time total to \$8,476,943.58.

BENEFIT PAYMENT AMOUNTS - FEBRUARY 1939 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1940		
MONTH	1939	1940
January	*	\$ 375,872.83
February	\$ 85,539.45	340,742.38
March	161,820.87	381,665.73
April	134,740.77	424,791.04
May	167,036.25	475,031.87
June	226,069.98	504,908.67
July	281,448.99	727,773.27
August	574,663.17	907,552.84
September	732,542.54	834,492.50
October	498,749.37	
November	338,279.57	
December	303,221.49	
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$3,504,112.45	\$4,972,831.13
Total benefit payments to date - - -		\$8,476,943.58

*Florida did not make benefit payments prior to February 1939.

MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENTS
 Hundreds of thousands FEBRUARY 1939 - SEPTEMBER 1940



National Defense Project Causes Increased Placements

The month of September has witnessed a record high in public placements with 1,700 placements for an increase of 50.7 per cent over August, 1940. The previous high figure of 1,439 for April, 1939 is exceeded by September, 1940 by 18.1 per cent. The large figure for this month is largely accounted for by 1,161 placements in the Jacksonville area for work on Camp Blanding. All indications are that the State Employment Service will continue making placements at Camp Blanding at an increased rate at least for the next few months. In general all other local offices decreased in number of public placements for the month.

Throughout the State Jacksonville led all offices in total placements with 1,466. This figure is almost three times the number of placements in August for the same office. There were 4,394 placements reported during the month for the whole State; this is a net increase of 846 over August. Private placements showed a slight increase of 11.3 per cent over August. Leesburg had the largest significant increase - 145.5 per cent, caused by the opening of crate mills in that area. The private placements for the Marianna area increased from 9 to 118 for September.

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS FOR SEPTEMBER 1940

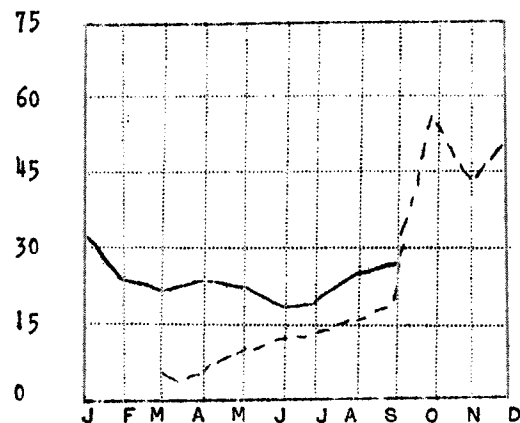
LOCAL OFFICE	TOTAL	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS				PUBLIC	SUPPLEMENTARY PLACEMENTS	FIELD VISITS
		NUMBER	PER CENT CHANGE FROM AUG. 1940	REGULAR (OVER 1 MONTH)	TEMP. (1 MO. OR LESS)			
STATE TOTALS	4,394	2,694	+ 11.3	1,994	700	1,700	173	733
ARCADIA	193	193	+ 28.7	189	4	—	2	21
BRADENTON	59	59	— 67.8	72	—	—	—	54
DAYTONA BEACH	100	22	— 52.2	16	6	78	2	—
FORT LAUDERDALE	70	25	+ 25.0	17	8	45	—	39
FORT PIERCE	19	6	+ 50.0	4	2	13	—	37
GAINESVILLE	97	86	+ 62.3	45	41	11	—	37
JACKSONVILLE	1,466	305	— 5.3	171	134	1,161	54	31
KEY WEST	36	31	+ 19.2	17	14	5	—	36
LAKELAND	170	168	— 29.7	166	2	2	66	21
LEESBURG	326	243	+ 145.5	243	—	83	—	43
MARIANNA	154	118	+ 121.1	117	1	36	—	45
MIAMI	376	368	— 12.0	214	154	36	49	44
OCALA	203	185	+ 107.9	185	—	18	—	41
ORLANDO	141	84	+ 58.5	50	34	57	—	—
PANAMA CITY	19	19	+ 216.7	15	4	—	—	13
PENSACOLA	101	87	+ 16.0	68	19	14	—	34
ST. AUGUSTINE	44	44	— 12.0	22	22	—	—	19
ST. PETERSBURG	100	97	+ 29.3	58	39	3	—	—
TALLAHASSEE	112	65	— 5.8	39	26	47	—	39
TAMPA	365	329	+ 21.0	165	164	36	—	79
WEST PALM BEACH	170	87	— 13.0	61	26	83	—	8
WINTER HAVEN	53	53	—	53	—	—	—	22

* NO PLACEMENTS IN AUGUST

PRIVATE PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	—	3,334
FEBRUARY	—	2,333
MARCH	449	2,126
APRIL	442	2,212
MAY	832	2,205
JUNE	1,003	1,744
JULY	1,071	1,741
AUGUST	1,441	2,420
SEPTEMBER	1,770	2,694
OCTOBER	5,793	
NOVEMBER	4,084	
DECEMBER	4,996	

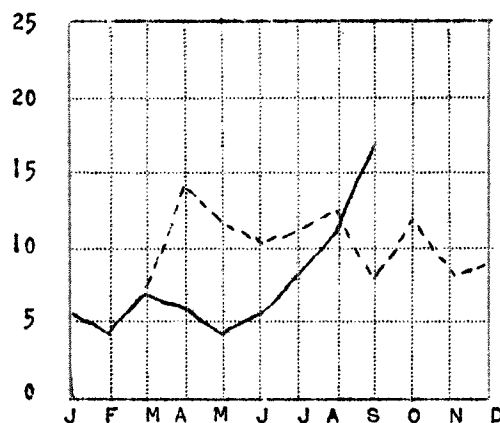
HUNDREDS



PUBLIC PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	—	565
FEBRUARY	—	484
MARCH	747	673
APRIL	439	581
MAY	203	459
JUNE	067	559
JULY	155	835
AUGUST	278	1,128
SEPTEMBER	798	1,700
OCTOBER	216	
NOVEMBER	865	
DECEMBER	889	

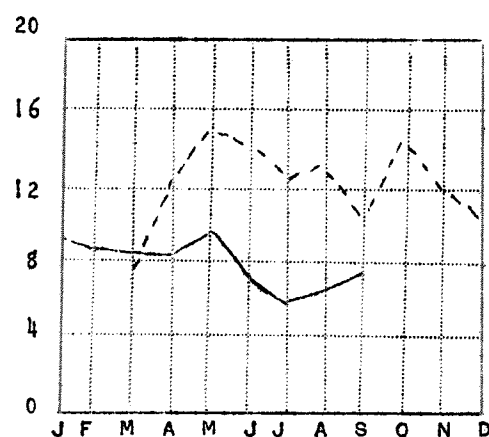
HUNDREDS



FIELD VISITS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	—	998
FEBRUARY	—	911
MARCH	773	911
APRIL	204	865
MAY	547	1,045
JUNE	468	689
JULY	232	549
AUGUST	317	627
SEPTEMBER	009	733
OCTOBER	475	
NOVEMBER	417	
DECEMBER	072	

HUNDREDS



NOTE:

SOLID LINE ——— 1940
 BROKEN LINE --- 1939

Active File Decreases -- New Applications Up 14.7

The active file for the month of September decreased 1.9 per cent below that of the previous month. The chief cause for the decrease was the purging of the active files in Arcadia, Jacksonville, Miami, Ocala, Pensacola, Tallahassee, and Tampa. Despite the removal in Jacksonville of applications of those not currently available for referral there was an increase of 30.4 per cent in their active file. Noticeable in the Jacksonville report is the fact that 1,625 of the increase (1,746) in the active file, September over August, are men. This is obviously caused by job openings on government projects which are mainly for male unskilled workers. Large increases are shown by Daytona Beach with 43.0 per cent and Lakeland with 37.8 per cent.

During the month of September the new applications increased 14.7 per cent over August and 9.7 per cent over September, 1939. Outstanding among the offices showing increases is Jacksonville with an increase of 129.5 per cent over August, from 1,336 to 3,066. This large increase is attributed mainly to the great influx of job seekers into Jacksonville for work on National Defense Projects, principally Camp Blanding. Miami ranked second in the number of new applications with 1,653 this month as compared with 1,589 for the previous month; this amounted to an increase of 4.0 per cent. A very significant rise was noted in Lakeland with September being 187.9 per cent over August, new applications were 665 as compared with 231 for the month of August. The major decreases were in Orlando - 42.3 per cent, West Palm Beach - 36.4 per cent and Winter Haven - 66.8 per cent. To be noted is the fact that new applications for September 1939 were 6.4% below August of the same year while those of September 1940 are 14.7 per cent above August 1940, indicating a distinct upward trend for 1940.

NEW APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE FILE

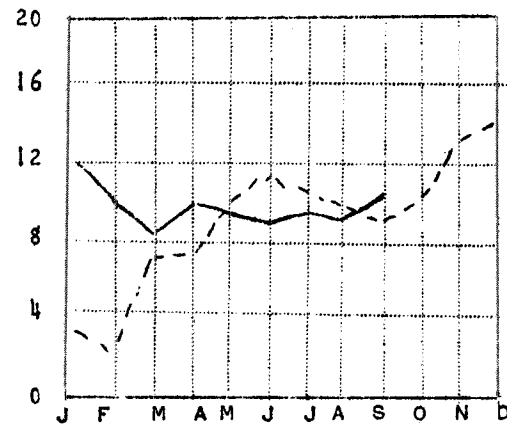
LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS					ACTIVE FILE	
	NUMBER RECEIVED			% CHANGED FROM		SEPT. 31 1940	PER CENT CHANGE FROM AUG. 1940
	SEPT. 1940	AUG. 1940	SEPT. 1940	AUG. 1940	SEPT 1939		
STATE TOTAL	10,420	9,087	9,498	+ 14.7	+ 9.7	65,111	- 1.9
ARCADIA	85	178	169	- 52.2	- 49.7	1,685	- 21.9
BRADENTON	157	148	240	+ 6.1	- 34.6	1,591	+ 6.0
DAYTONA BEACH	1,183	318	332	+ 53.5	+ 47.0	1,557	+ 43.0
FT. LAUDERDALE	254	193	325	+ 31.6	- 21.8	1,022	+ 10.4
FT. PIERCE	35	57	557	- 38.6	- 93.7	1,258	+ 2.8
GAINESVILLE	257	274	371	- 6.2	- 31.7	1,805	- 9.2
JACKSONVILLE	3,066	1,336	990	+129.5	+209.7	7,472	+ 30.4
KEY WEST	75	44	15	+ 70.5	+400.0	1,630	- 7.5
LAKELAND	665	231	1,073	+187.9	- 38.0	4,608	+ 37.8
LEESBURG	189	200	150	- 5.5	+ 26.0	3,009	- 4.3
MARIANNA	158	133	404	+ 18.8	- 60.9	1,414	+ 12.4
MIAMI	1,653	1,589	1,126	+ 4.0	+ 46.8	10,031	- 3.9
OCALA	279	269	283	+ 3.7	- 1.4	1,346	- 22.9
ORLANDO	568	985	157	- 42.3	+261.8	3,409	+ 1.5
PANAMA CITY	89	132	58	- 32.6	+ 53.4	1,033	- 2.2
PENSACOLA	396	396	268	0.0	+ 32.3	2,642	- 37.6
ST. AUGUSTINE	87	184	153	- 52.7	- 43.1	953	- 16.8
ST. PETERSBURG	270	219	392	+ 23.3	- 31.1	2,645	- 4.3
TALLAHASSEE	176	198	254	- 11.1	- 30.7	1,828	- 46.5
TAMPA	898	945	1,525	- 5.0	- 41.1	6,672	+ 1.5
WEST PALM BEACH	468	736	532	- 36.4	- 12.0	2,320	- 1.0
WINTER HAVEN	107	322	124	- 66.8	- 13.7	5,181	+ 0.3

NEW APPLICATIONS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	3,497	12,226
FEBRUARY	3,200	10,575
MARCH	7,642	8,422
APRIL	7,818	10,184
MAY	10,318	9,927
JUNE	11,720	9,697
JULY	10,882	9,940
AUGUST	10,146	8,087
SEPTEMBER	9,498	10,420
OCTOBER	10,363	
NOVEMBER	13,585	
DECEMBER	14,287	

NEW APPLICATIONS

THOUSANDS

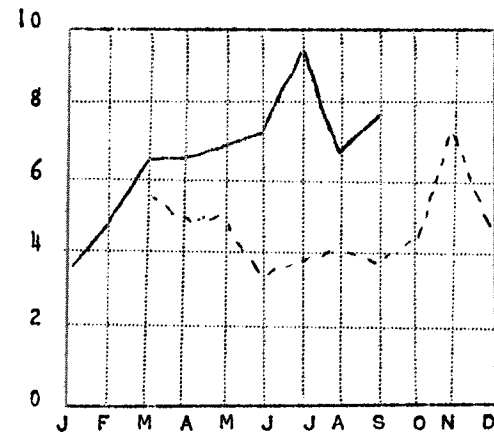


RENEWALS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	—	3,626
FEBRUARY	—	4,708
MARCH	5,679	6,617
APRIL	4,877	6,622
MAY	4,911	6,757
JUNE	3,680	7,151
JULY	3,821	9,482
AUGUST	3,913	6,577
SEPTEMBER	3,856	7,795
OCTOBER	4,397	
NOVEMBER	7,550	
DECEMBER	4,729	

RENEWALS

THOUSANDS

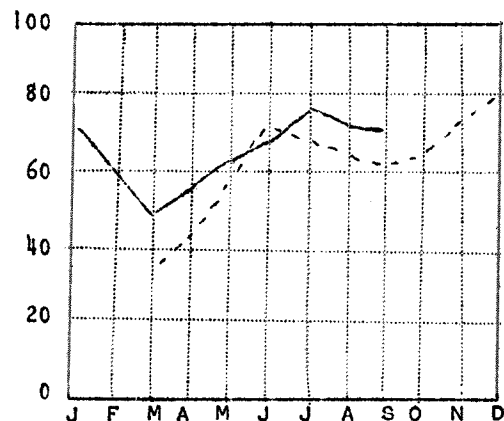


ACTIVE FILE

	1939	1940
JANUARY	—	72,501
FEBRUARY	—	64,734
MARCH	34,569	49,001
APRIL	42,995	59,093
MAY	58,364	63,287
JUNE	71,065	68,932
JULY	70,983	77,992
AUGUST	65,292	66,344
SEPTEMBER	61,686	65,111
OCTOBER	64,085	
NOVEMBER	74,598	
DECEMBER	80,907	

ACTIVE FILE

THOUSANDS



NOTE:

SOLID LINE ——— 1940
 BROKEN LINE - - - 1939

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS*

Continuing the drop which brought the number of initial determinations from 21,950 in July to 10,587 in August, the September total of these determinations fell to 5,711.

This drop was directly attributable to the number of initial claims filed during the periods mentioned. In July, the peak month for initial claims, initial determinations reached their peak while in September, the low month (for 1940) in the number of initial claims filed, initial determinations reached their lowest point for the year.

There were fewer initial determinations allowing eligibility during September than in any month during the 21 months of operation of the Florida Unemployment Compensation Division. This indicates a sharp drop in the amount of benefit payments during future months of this year.

The number of initial determinations in which eligibility was not allowed amounted to 48.4% of the total number of initial determinations made during September. This was the highest percentage of disallowance for the 21 month period of operation with the exception of the abnormally high months of April and May 1940.

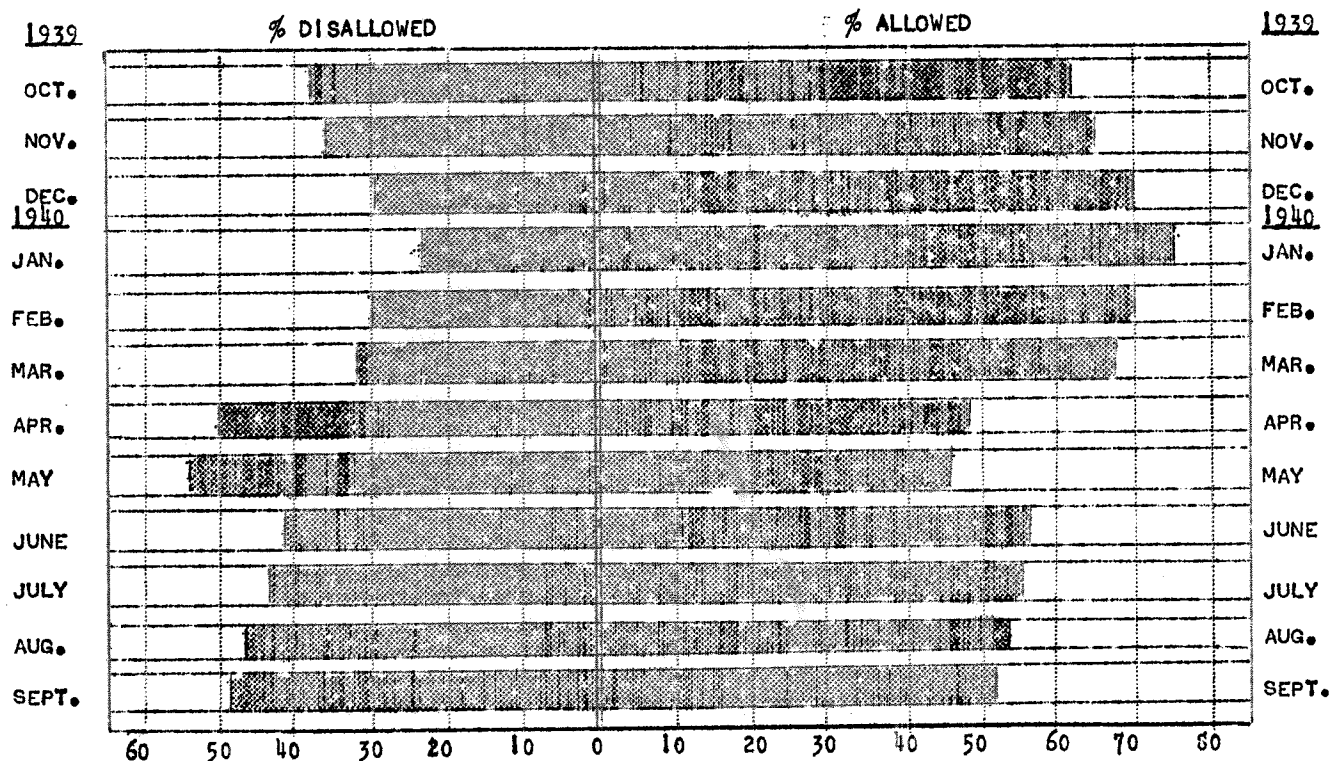
The table and graph on the next page give the number of initial determinations allowed and disallowed and the percent of the total number placed in each category for each month of 1939 and 1940.

* Initial determinations are original decisions on a claimant's eligibility to receive benefit payments. These decisions are based on the initial claim for benefits which the claimant files on his first visit, after his separation from his job, to an office of the Florida State Employment Service or, in the case of a person filing a liable state claim, to an office of the State Employment Service of the State in which he is residing at the time of filing claim. If the claimant is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation, he will be determined eligible if his earnings are sufficient. If he is determined to be ineligible, it will be for one of three reasons:

1. No Wage Records - no records of claimant's having earned wages in covered employment.
2. Insufficient Wage Credits - some earnings in covered employment, but not enough to fulfill the requirements of the Law.
3. Other Reasons - few claims fall in this class; most of those being so classified because the claimant has filed a prior claim, etc.

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS MADE DURING 1939 AND 1940 , BY PER CENT ALLOWED AND DISALLOWED

MONTH	TOTAL	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED	% ALLOWED	% DISALLOWED
1939					
JANUARY	12,322	9,407	2,915	76.34	23.66
FEBRUARY	7,939	6,297	1,642	79.32	20.68
MARCH	5,141	3,911	1,230	76.07	23.93
APRIL	5,195	3,578	1,617	68.87	31.13
MAY	9,683	6,579	3,104	67.94	32.06
JUNE	12,602	8,647	3,955	68.62	31.38
JULY	13,363	8,914	4,449	66.79	33.21
AUGUST	13,842	12,258	1,584	88.56	11.44
SEPTEMBER	6,803	4,377	2,426	64.34	35.66
OCTOBER	6,238	3,910	2,328	62.68	37.32
NOVEMBER	5,358	3,470	1,888	64.76	35.24
DECEMBER	5,068	3,578	1,490	70.60	29.40
1940					
JANUARY	7,489	5,699	1,790	76.10	23.90
FEBRUARY	8,337	5,908	2,429	70.86	29.14
MARCH	7,631	5,223	2,408	68.44	31.56
APRIL	9,628	4,757	4,871	49.41	50.59
MAY	9,524	4,361	5,163	45.77	54.23
JUNE	12,160	6,971	5,189	57.33	42.67
JULY	21,950	12,059	9,891	54.93	45.07
AUGUST	10,587	5,573	5,014	52.64	47.36
SEPTEMBER	5,711	2,947	2,764	51.60	48.40

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS ALLOWED AND DISALLOWED
OCTOBER 1939 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1940

INITIAL CLAIMS

A drop of 35.6% in the number of initial claims filed was experienced during September as all but four of the local offices recorded decreases in claims of this type. Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Key West and St. Augustine were the only offices in the State showing increases during September over the preceding month.

These decreases were directly due to the seasonal nature of much of Florida's business activity. Most industries had already reached their lowest point of activity before September and did not further decrease their personnel. Workers now employed will probably continue in their employment during the busy tourist and citrus season. The gradual employment of workers by industries which are preparing for anticipated seasonal activity has already begun. Not to be ignored is the fact that the National Defense Program has brought employment to many workers in this State.

September 1940 showed a decrease of 21.2% from the September 1939 State total of initial claims filed. In this comparison, as in the August-September 1940 comparison, four offices showed increases and all others recorded decreases from the earlier figure.

The table presented below shows the cumulative totals of initial claims filed in each local office since such claims were first accepted (January 1939), the percent of the total number accounted for by each office and the current figures and comparisons which have already been mentioned.

INITIAL CLAIMS FILED - BY LOCAL OFFICE
January 1939 through September 1940

	JAN. 1939 THROUGH SEPT. 1940	PER CENT OF TOTAL - 1939 AND 1940	SEPT. 1940	AUG. 1940	% CHANGE SEPT. 1940 OVER AUG. 1940	% CHANGE SEPT. 1940 OVER SEPT. 1939
STATE TOTAL	203,939	100.00	5,602	8,694	- 35.6	- 21.2
ARCADIA	5,728	2.81	168	299	- 43.8	- 25.0
BRADENTON	3,761	1.84	53	390	- 60.8	+ 2.0
DAYTONA BEACH	2,226	1.13	113	113	+ 2.7	- 4.9
FORT LAUDERDALE	2,751	1.35	118	87	+ 35.6	- 10.6
FORT PIERCE	3,152	1.55	79	116	- 19.0	- 3.7
GAINESVILLE	3,379	1.66	46	146	- 68.5	- 74.6
JACKSONVILLE	20,327	9.97	666	785	- 15.2	- 18.3
KEY WEST	1,977	0.98	39	38	+ 2.6	+ 44.4
LAKELAND	13,134	6.44	298	454	- 34.4	- 36.2
LEESBURG	6,795	3.33	109	233	- 53.2	+ 7.9
MARIANNA	3,503	1.72	71	127	- 44.1	- 32.4
MIAMI	23,688	11.62	801	952	- 15.9	- 11.9
OCALA	4,038	1.98	139	264	- 47.3	- 38.5
ORLANDO	16,847	8.26	338	774	- 56.3	- 22.7
PANAMA CITY	2,612	1.28	70	93	- 24.7	- 30.0
PENSACOLA	4,465	2.19	145	238	- 39.1	+ 6.6
ST. AUGUSTINE	1,746	0.86	78	67	+ 16.4	+ 21.2
ST. PETERSBURG	6,305	3.09	240	413	- 41.9	- 11.4
TALLAHASSEE	7,365	3.61	179	411	- 56.4	- 33.0
TAMPA	30,511	14.94	467	574	- 18.6	- 26.0
WEST PALM BEACH	5,825	2.86	162	211	- 23.2	- 19.0
WINTER HAVEN	16,617	8.15	309	905	- 65.9	- 39.5
LIABLE STATE REC'D IN CENTRAL OFFICE	18,117	8.88	811	1,004	- 19.2	- 11.5

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS

The combined total of waiting period and continued claims filed during September equaled 95,037 to show a decrease of 19.3% from the 117,756 such claims filed during September 1939.

Winter Haven with 13.57% of the State total and Orlando with 11.14% of the total accounted for higher percentages of the claims filed than any other offices. The two offices mentioned include much of Florida's important citrus area indicating that no great number of citrus workers have yet returned to work in preparation for the coming season.

Centers in which population is concentrated, Miami, Jacksonville, and Tampa, all accounted for sizable portions of the State total. The fact that these offices report large numbers of claims is not indicative of heavy unemployment as the per capita ranking of the more populous areas would probably be no higher than other areas.

The claim load of practically every office in the State decreased from the August total of waiting period and continued claims. For the State as a whole the decrease amounted to 15% during September.

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS (COMBINED)
SEPTEMBER 1939 AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	SEPTEMBER 1940		SEPTEMBER 1939		% CHANGE SEPT. 1940 OVER SEPT. 1939	% CHANGE SEPT. 1940 OVER SEPT. 1940
	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL CLAIMS	% OF TOTAL		
STATE TOTAL	95,037	100.00	117,756	100.00	- 19.3	- 15.0
ARCADIA	3,908	4.11	6,737	5.72	- 42.0	- 13.0
BRADENTON	2,610	2.75	8,359	7.10	- 68.1	- 10.1
DAYTONA BEACH	790	.83	2,036	1.73	- 61.2	- 16.9
FORT LAUDERDALE	387	.41	1,259	1.07	- 29.6	- 12.2
FORT PIERCE	2,386	2.51	3,316	2.82	- 28.05	- 12.6
GAINESVILLE	1,329	1.40	1,552	1.32	- 14.4	- 26.8
JACKSONVILLE	7,675	8.08	9,033	7.67	- 15.0	- 11.5
KEY WEST	149	.16	421	.36	- 64.6	+ 16.4
LAKELAND	7,598	7.99	12,317	10.46	- 38.3	- 22.3
LEESBURG	3,705	3.90	4,826	4.10	- 23.2	- 24.5
MARIANNA	771	.81	1,631	1.39	- 52.7	- 28.7
MIAMI	10,162	10.69	10,257	8.71	- .93	- 11.0
OCALA	2,023	2.13	1,917	1.63	+ 5.5	- 33.1
ORLANDO	10,592	11.14	11,888	10.10	- 10.0	- 18.8
PANAMA CITY	766	.81	1,116	.95	- 31.4	- 22.9
PENSACOLA	1,270	2.07	2,048	1.74	- 3.8	- 18.2
ST. AUGUSTINE	447	.47	913	.78	- 51.0	- 4.5
ST. PETERSBURG	4,263	4.49	4,395	3.73	- 3.0	- 12.7
TALLAHASSEE	3,266	3.44	3,382	2.87	- 22.5	- 33.3
TAMPA	7,833	8.24	6,728	5.71	+ 16.4	- 10.2
WEST PALM BEACH	2,236	2.35	2,918	2.48	- 23.4	- 11.1
WINTER HAVEN	12,890	13.57	15,962	13.53	- 19.3	- 4.8
LIABLE STATE CLAIMS						
REC'D CENTRAL OFFICE	6,781	7.13	7,745	6.58	- 12.5	- 16.4

AGENT STATE CLAIMS*

The local offices of the Florida State Employment Service transmitted to the State which was considered "liable" 1,494 IB-1's and 7,735 IB-2's during September. These claims were filed in Florida by claimants whose earnings in covered employment were made in other states. In these cases Florida acts merely as the "agent" while the other state (state in which claimant earned wages) is the "liable" state.

IB-1's

The increase in the number of IB-1's filed during September over the August total for the same activity - from 1,018 in August to 1,494 in August - indicates that the influx of visitors from other states has already started. Particularly indicative of this fact is the increase in the Miami office from 1,018 to 1,494. This one office accounted for practically all of the state increase.

IB-2's

Probably due to the exhaustion of benefits in the home state of the claimants was the drop from 8,201 in August to 7,735 in September in the number of continued claims for unemployment compensation filed through Florida Employment Offices and forwarded to the liable state. Most of these claimants have been in this State for some time and have already drawn a large portion of their available benefits. When a claimant has received benefits equal to his maximum benefit amount he no longer files a claim for compensation as no more can be drawn until further wage credits are earned and other requirements met.

AGENT STATE CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1940

	IB - 1's				IB - 2's			
	SEPT. 1940	PER CENT TOTAL	AUG. 1940	PER CENT TOTAL	SEPT. 1940	PER CENT TOTAL	AUG. 1940	PER CENT TOTAL
STATE TOTAL	1,494	100.00	1,018	100.00	7,735	100.00	8,201	100.00
ARCADIA	16	1.07	16	1.57	89	1.15	125	1.52
BRADENTON	33	2.21	12	1.18	207	2.68	172	2.10
DAYTONA BEACH	43	2.88	34	3.34	275	3.56	250	3.05
FORT LAUDERDALE	38	2.54	19	1.87	151	1.95	162	1.98
FORT PIERCE	14	.94	9	.88	75	.97	96	1.17
GAINESVILLE	12	.80	17	1.67	80	1.03	89	1.09
JACKSONVILLE	105	7.03	87	8.55	687	8.88	736	8.97
KEY WEST	2	.13	2	.20	14	.18	23	.28
LAKE LAND	34	2.28	33	3.24	194	2.51	264	3.22
LEESBURG	13	.87	16	.98	97	1.25	100	1.22
MARIANNA	15	1.00	21	2.06	157	2.03	173	2.11
MIAMI	680	45.51	395	38.81	2,967	38.37	3,017	36.79
OCALA	5	.33	9	.88	105	1.36	139	1.68
ORLANDO	70	4.66	54	5.30	363	4.69	339	4.13
PANAMA CITY	17	1.14	15	1.47	93	1.20	109	1.33
PENSACOLA	66	4.42	62	6.09	362	4.68	383	4.67
ST. AUGUSTINE	20	1.34	7	.69	71	.92	88	1.07
ST. PETERSBURG	115	7.70	63	6.19	532	6.88	536	6.54
TALLAHASSEE	25	1.67	24	2.36	119	1.53	187	2.28
TAMPA	102	6.83	83	8.15	668	8.64	704	8.58
WEST PALM BEACH	48	3.21	28	2.75	313	4.05	348	4.24
WINTER HAVEN	21	1.41	18	1.77	142	1.84	161	1.97

* AGENT STATE CLAIMS ARE OF TWO TYPES: IB-1's, WHICH ARE INITIAL OR ORIGINAL CLAIMS AND IB-2's, WHICH ARE EITHER WAITING PERIOD OR CONTINUED (COMPENSABLE) CLAIMS.

Construction and Manufacturing Industries Increase Demand for Workers

As the result of the letting of many new contracts on projects resulting directly from the National Defense Program together with a relatively active period of private construction preparatory to the coming busy season in the seasonal resort centers, the construction industry set a new high of 1,823 placements of applicants from the public employment offices. Manufacturing also showed a big increase in number of jobs filled as a result of orders placed with the service. Approximately 73% of the applicants who found jobs in manufacturing establishments were claimants for unemployment compensation. More than 90% of the placements in these two industries were in jobs expected to be of regular duration. The largest single place of employment was the construction project at Camp Blanding in Clay County. While the Jacksonville office serves this area it has been necessary to call on many other offices in the State to assist in recruiting workers to fill the demand at this point.

Following the 1,022 placements in manufacturing the domestic service industry took the next largest number of applicants to place third with 697. Approximately 75% of these applicants were women with the jobs filled being rather evenly divided between the regular and temporary classifications. Trade industries hired 444 applicants while 183 found jobs in service establishments.

Unskilled Workers in Demand for Construction Jobs

Continuing as a result of the expanding activity in construction throughout the State, the demand for unskilled labor increase noticeably during September. Workers in this occupational classification accounted for 2,352 or more than 50% of the total of 4,394 placements made during the month. This represents an increase of 731 or approximately 45% over the number of unskilled workers finding jobs during August.

The service workers group represent the second largest occupational classification with personal domestic workers predominant in the group. These applicants accounted for 991 jobs filled. More than 65% of the group consisted of women although men were in the majority among those classified as institutional and maintenance workers.

Skilled workers accounted for 380 and semi-skilled workers for 356 of the placements made. There were 170 clerical workers and 104 salespersons among those finding employment during the month. Among the professional and kindred workers finding jobs 18 were technicians.

Age Group 20-24 Regains Lead

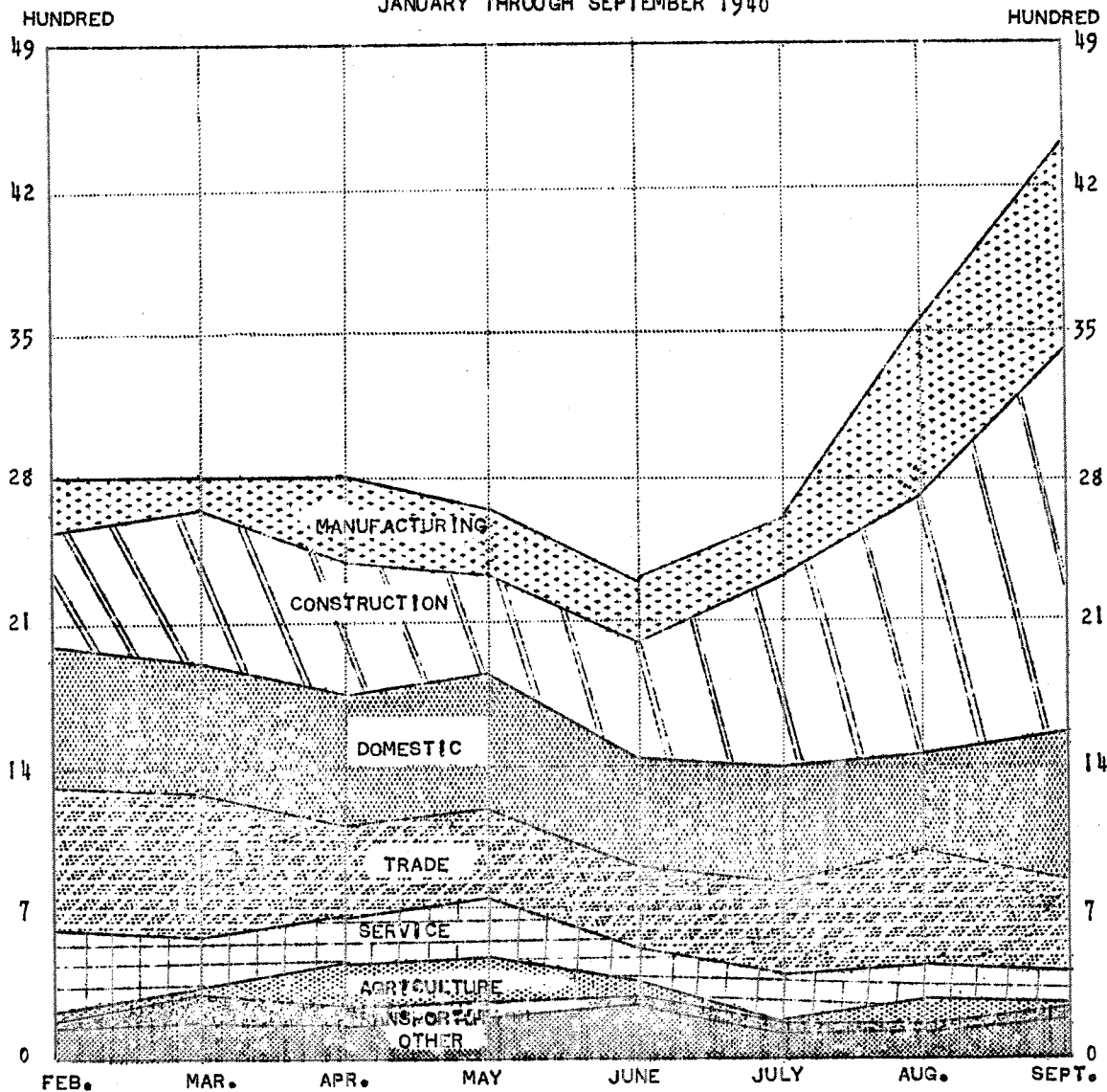
While August showed those applicants from 25 to 29 years of age to be predominant among the persons placed the largest group for September was made up of those from 20 to 24.

There were only 7 placements of applicants under 16 years of age during the month. This is no doubt accounted for largely by the fact that practically all of the young registrants in these age groups returned to school during the month and probably will not be available for other than part time jobs until summer. There were 93 applicants 60 years old or more who found jobs during the month.

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
SEPTEMBER 1940**

INDUSTRY GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANT	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	4,394	3,416	2,873	543	978	261	697	997	135
AGRICULTURE	24	24	21	3	—	—	—	5	1
MINING	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	9	—
CONSTRUCTION	1,823	1,821	1,643	178	2	—	2	68	70
MANUFACTURING	1,022	876	844	32	146	134	12	73	29
TRANS., COMM., UTIL	414	39	15	24	5	3	2	9	3
TRADE	414	287	181	103	157	116	38	79	11
REAL ESTATE, FIN., INS.	503	29	19	10	21	11	10	10	—
SERVICES	183	111	83	28	72	57	15	42	9
PROFESSIONS	45	21	10	11	22	16	6	6	1
MISCELLANEOUS	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
DOMESTIC	697	154	20	134	543	348	195	31	7
GOVT, AGENCY & REL.	38	21	11	20	7	7	—	4	4

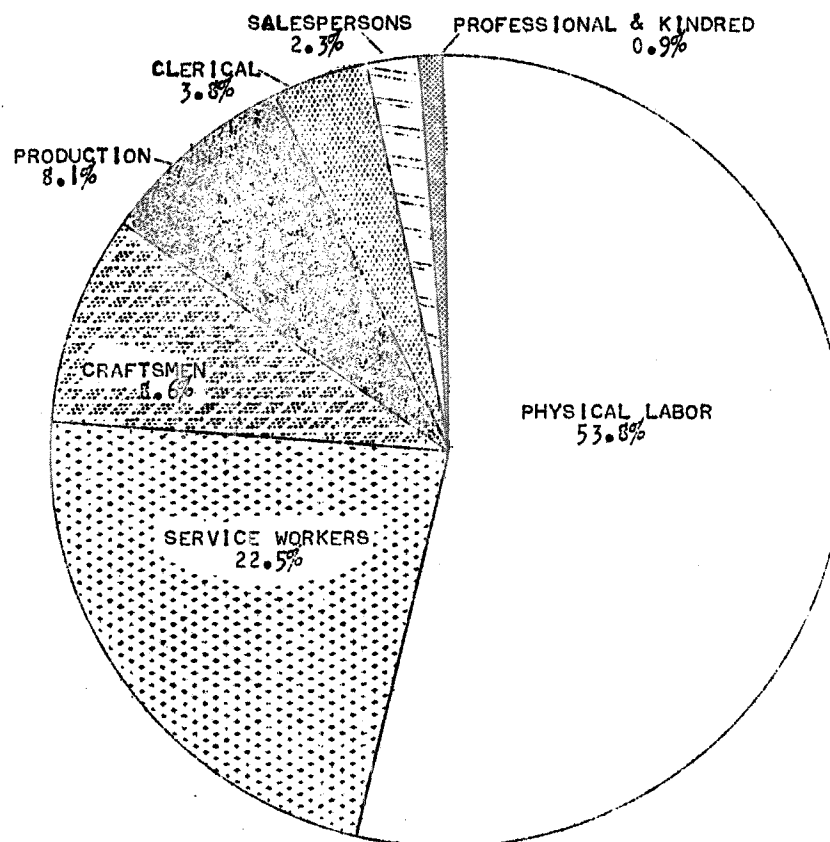
**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1940**



**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
SEPTEMBER 1940**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NUMBER MEN & WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			TOTAL CLAIMANTS PLACED	TOTAL VETERANS PLACED
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTAL	4,394	3,416	2,873	543	978	697	281	997	135
PROF. & KINDRED	41	34	15	19	7	1	6	10	1
PROFESSIONAL	8	8	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	6	6	2	4	2	1	1	2	1
TECHNICIANS	18	16	2	14	2	1	1	1	1
ADMINISTRATIVE	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	4	1
SALESPERSONS	104	51	39	12	53	33	20	24	4
INSIDE	65	26	21	5	39	21	12	15	1
OUTSIDE	22	10	5	5	12	5	7	3	2
RELATED	17	15	13	2	2	1	1	6	1
CLERICAL WORKERS	170	64	42	22	106	73	33	31	6
MACHINE	21	1	1	1	20	12	8	4	1
NON-MACHINE	149	63	41	22	86	61	25	27	16
SERVICE WORKERS	991	337	176	161	654	439	215	75	16
PERSONAL (DOM.)	617	72	8	64	545	353	192	21	3
PERSONAL (INST.)	254	147	123	19	107	84	23	31	7
MAINTENANCE	120	118	40	78	2	2	1	23	6
CRAFTSMEN	380	369	214	155	111	10	1	59	37
PRODUCTION WORKERS	356	308	243	65	48	45	3	123	15
MACHINE	129	104	90	14	25	23	2	50	2
MANUAL	227	204	153	51	23	22	1	103	13
PHYSICAL LABOR	2,352	2,253	1,444	109	99	96	3	645	56
HEAVY	1,783	1,778	1,111	67	5	4	1	234	48
LIGHT	569	475	433	42	94	92	2	411	8

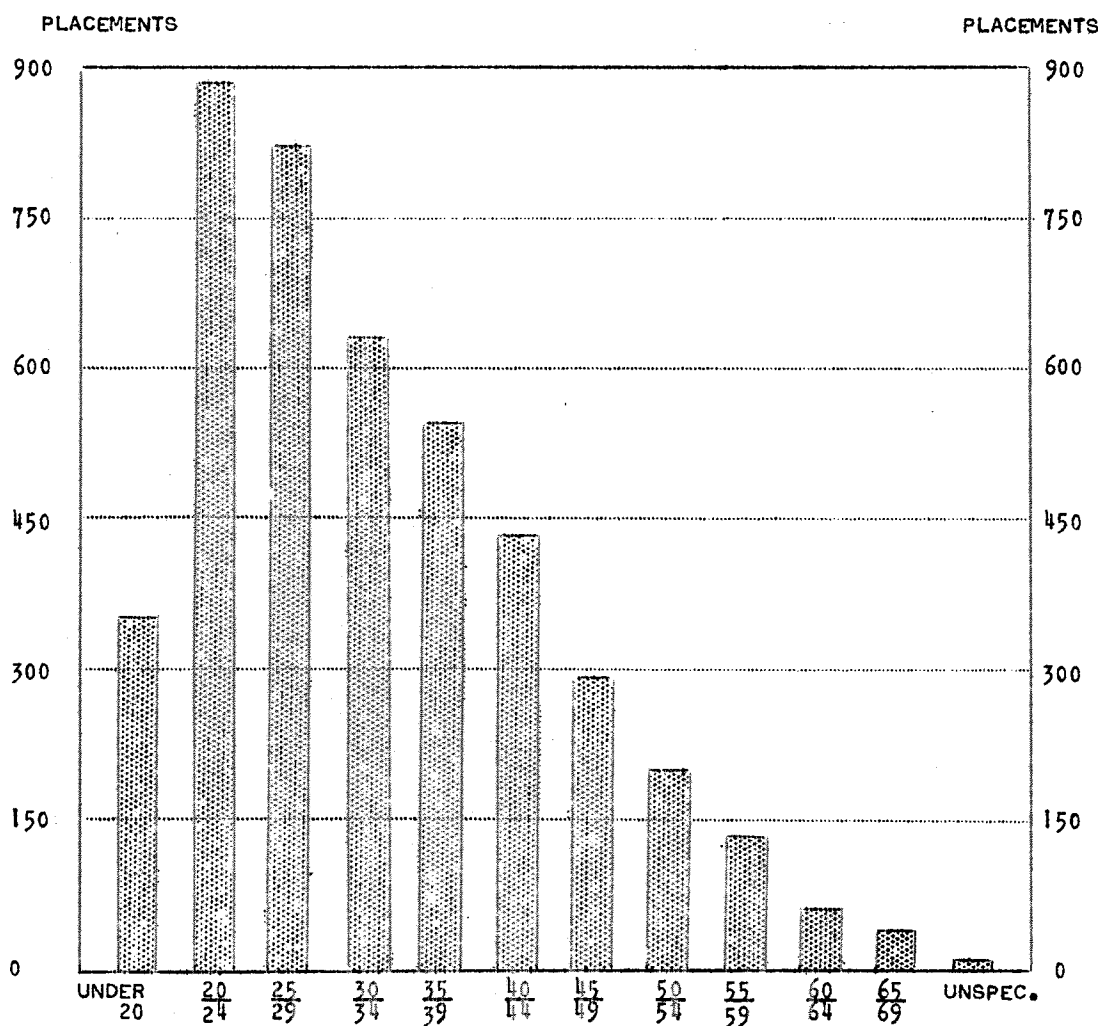
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, COLOR, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER		
STATE TOTAL	4,394	3,416	1,853	1,563	978	438	540	997	135
UNDER 16	7	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	1
16 AND 17	61	43	31	12	18	5	13	2	1
18 AND 19	285	224	158	66	61	37	24	37	1
20	175	116	78	38	59	29	30	25	1
21 - 24	702	531	322	209	71	83	88	26	1
25 - 29	821	628	307	321	93	75	118	95	1
30 - 34	635	502	257	245	33	16	69	68	1
35 - 39	547	432	197	235	15	12	66	60	1
40 - 44	432	341	156	185	91	42	49	56	1
45 - 49	293	231	101	130	62	29	33	40	1
50 - 54	201	158	95	63	43	27	16	19	1
55 - 59	133	111	63	48	22	14	8	22	1
60 - 64	52	47	30	17	5	4	1	4	1
65 AND OVER	41	40	25	15	2	1	1	4	1
UNSPECIFIED	9	7	1	6	2	2	1	4	1

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 1940**



Special ServicesVeterans Placed

Placements of veterans during September reached a total of 135. Jacksonville, with 41, reported more than any other office. There were 14 veterans in Miami and 11 each at Arcadia and West Palm Beach who found jobs during the month.

Miami maintained the largest veteran active file with 543 although there were 149 applications canceled during September.

Placements of Handicapped Registrants

One of the most valuable services that can be rendered by the public employment office is that of finding suitable work for a handicapped person. Although little has been done in this State by way of emphasizing this service, several handicapped registrants have been placed on jobs for which they were qualified regardless of the handicap.

During September there were seven jobs filled with applicants possessing some type of handicap. Daytona Beach and Miami each reported two of these placements. One handicapped registrant was placed by Gainesville, one by Tampa, and one by St. Petersburg.

Impairment in the use of a limb was reported in three cases while two were reported handicapped as result of amputations and one reported as totally deaf. One placement was not classified as to type of handicap.

VETERAN ACTIVITIES
SEPTEMBER 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	REGULAR RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS		CANCEL- LATIONS	ACTIVE FILE SEPT. 30
			PRIVATE	PUBLIC		
STATE TOTALS	333	336	80	55	459	2,797
ARCADIA	2	2	1	—	27	71
BRADENTON	4	4	1	—	8	60
DAYTONA BEACH	4	2	—	2	15	16
FORT LAUDERDALE	8	8	1	3	15	36
FORT PIERCE	3	2	—	—	—	42
GAINESVILLE	3	—	2	—	2	47
JACKSONVILLE	76	37	20	32	22	335
KEY WEST	3	2	2	1	6	54
LAKELAND	10	15	1	—	6	80
LEESBURG	4	3	7	2	2	78
MARIANNA	14	4	3	3	—	111
MIAMI	33	42	14	—	149	543
OCALA	3	5	3	—	3	49
ORLANDO	10	15	2	—	18	102
PANAMA CITY	2	10	—	—	—	35
PENSACOLA	12	4	1	—	2	324
ST. AUGUSTINE	2	2	2	—	11	54
ST. PETERSBURG	16	6	7	—	26	179
TALLAHASSEE	4	4	1	3	39	45
TAMPA	32	96	3	—	87	252
WEST PALM BEACH	14	9	4	7	19	76
WINTER HAVEN	2	1	—	—	—	102
TAMPA (COLORED)	7	52	7	2	17	98

THE FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The inauguration of the largest peace-time conscription of industry and man-power in the history of the United States will make necessary heretofore unemployed methods of orderly selection of qualified and skilled workmen. The task of supplying workers to enterprises essential to the successful completion of the gigantic program, upon which the Acts of the present session of Congress have raised the curtain, is one of primary importance calling for the vigorous efforts of an efficient nation-wide system of employment offices.

Unnecessary will be the hasty organization of a system of Federally operated labor exchanges, which the 1917-18 crisis demanded, as the component parts of such a system are now in operation in every State and Territory of the United States.

The present-day Employment Service is a modernized version of the Division of Information which was established in 1907 by the Bureau of Immigration for the express purpose of assisting immigrants in obtaining employment in industrial and agricultural centers thus preventing their settling in and over-crowding the ports of entry to this country.

The serious unemployment of 1914 caused the Division of Information to be transformed to an employment service designed to bring together the job-seeking worker and the employer who was in need of such a worker. For the purposes of this program, the Nation was divided into 18 zones each of which contained branch offices located in the industrially important cities and areas.

The drain on the labor market resulting from the recruiting of several million men for military service, upon America's entry in the World War, brought to the fore the need of industry for workers rather than the need of workers for jobs. This need revealed the inadequacy of the existing system of public employment offices and brought about the creation of the United States Employment Service, in January, 1918, as an independent unit within the Department of Labor. The already established employment offices were utilized and augmented to comprise the war-time employment service. Funds sufficient for the successful and continuous operation of the Service not being provided, the post-war system dwindled to almost negligible proportions.

The passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933 provided a plan of Federal-State cooperation by which a system of State employment offices might be established and financed jointly by the State and Federal governments. These offices were specifically concerned with the wide-spread unemployment attendant on the then existing depression and the assignment of workers to government projects (CWA, PWA, etc.). More recent trends have emphasized placement of job seekers in private employment; 70% of all placements made in States and Territories during 1939 were in private employment. The Social Security Board reported 3,476,890 placements, of which 2,676,374 were in private industry, during 1939.

Today, with the Nation aware that only a formidable array of arms and trained soldiers will serve to warn possible enemies that this country has no intention of suffering the consequences suffered by other peoples who did not prepare themselves sufficiently for the defense of their countries, heretofore

unthought of peace-time production of guns, clothing and other implements of warfare are being, or soon will be, produced.

Many manufacturers are rapidly hiring the existing or available supply of skilled workers necessary to the operation of their plants and find themselves faced with the probability of a future shortage of trained workmen. To combat this shortage, governmental and other agencies are training men and organizing the labor supply to fill the existing and expected job openings.

At this time the importance of matching men and jobs cannot be over-emphasized. How can we know whether or not the required skilled men are or are not already on the labor market? Can we, in the short time allowed, register the unemployed who have certain skills in what we now term "vital industries"?

These questions have already been answered by the Federal Security Agency and the State agencies. On August 14, 1940 the applications of 5,564,630 men and women were in the active files of the 1,500 local offices of the various State Employment Services. These applications are classified according to, among other things, the type of work the applicant is capable of performing. Employer orders for workers are filled from these files immediately upon receipt by the State agencies. If applicants possessing the necessary skill to fill the job openings are not available in the area of the State in which the worker is needed, an applicant from another section of the State may be referred to the prospective employer. In the event that there is not a qualified worker available in the State in question, workers from other States may, through a national clearance system, be made available at the point they are needed.

Contractors working on the National Guard Camp at Camp Blanding, near Starke, Florida, were confronted with the problem of securing a large number of workers in a short period of time. Starke, having a normal population of less than 2,000 persons could not hope to provide the necessary number of workers. The local office of the Florida State Employment Service located nearest the Camp (the Jacksonville office) sent a trained interviewer to ascertain the needs of the contractors. As a result of the investigation made by the interviewer, 1,004 workers were placed in employment at the Camp in little more than a week. These workers were selected from the active files of the Jacksonville, Ocala and Gainesville local offices and referred to the holders of the contracts for the work now in progress. Without the aid of the Employment Service there would have been a delay of several weeks while the employers searched for men to take the jobs. Delay in work of this type would seriously hamper the Government's efforts to make ready the training posts for the men who will soon be assigned to them.

The instance given cites only one of the many similar cases which are occurring regularly in other parts of the country both in relation to the needs of industrial enterprises and contractors for Government construction jobs.

The War Department recently had need of a draftsman possessing a skill peculiar to marine construction. The man was needed in the Panama Canal

Zone where no such skilled worker was available. Through the clearance system of the affiliated State Employment Services the names and work-histories of several draftsmen were submitted to the officials in the Canal Zone. From the several applicants submitted was selected the man who was best equipped through training and experience to handle the job. The man selected had registered with and secured the job through the facilities of the Florida State Employment Service. This is an excellent example of the high degree of efficiency with which the Employment Service now operates both nationally and locally.

The importance of a well organized and efficiently operated employment service of national dimensions was recently stressed by Sidney Hillman, Labor Commissioner of the Advisory Commission to the Council for National Defense. Mr. Hillman said, in part, in his address to the conference attended by employment security directors and employment service directors of all State agencies:

"One of the most important jobs of our whole commission will be to see to it that the supply of labor is amply provided for and the requirements promptly met, and so I consider the group here, representing the employment services, to be one of the most important groups in our whole program.

"We consider our major task to be to coordinate the work of the different governmental agencies and to work through those agencies and we propose to do exactly the same thing through the States. We do not propose to duplicate services. We believe that we ought to make full use of the existing agencies and so we look to you and your agencies to give us satisfactory service. If we ever have to go in for duplication it will mean that we consider the situation hopeless. I do not believe that kind of situation will arise."

Mr. Hillman's confidence is undoubtedly well placed. To an organization which made nearly three and one-half million placements of workers during 1939, the task of supplying skilled and unskilled workers to industry even under the exceedingly trying circumstances which will arise during the next few months can not be considered impossible. The experienced and trained personnel of the branches which constitute the national system of employment service offices is well equipped to do its part in this great undertaking.

The part the Florida State Employment Service has already played in the defense program indicates that this State Service can meet an emergency when it arises. The work already done will be equalled by other local offices throughout the State when the occasion arises. Such consistently high standards of efficiency will make the Florida State Employment Service a truly competent part of the National Service.

CHANGE IN STATUS OF FUND

During the month of September the Secretary of the Treasury effected the transfer of two different amounts from the Florida Unemployment Trust Fund to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance account. The sums transferred were a "preliminary amount" of \$1,342,300.73 and a "liquidating amount" of \$166,349.87. The transfer of these two amounts discharged the obligations of the Florida Fund to the Railroad Retirement Board and no further transfer is required under the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act and the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law as amended in 1939.

The Fund balance as presented in this Bulletin had been previously adjusted to take into account the transfer of a "preliminary amount" of \$1,342,916.43. No previous allowance has been made for the transfer of the "liquidating amount", however. In the table at the top of the following page the Fund balance has been adjusted in the same manner that the previous deduction was made, i.e., the balance in the Fund has been reduced by the additional amount of \$165,634.17 throughout the table and the graph changed accordingly.

For the first time since benefits became payable, the amount paid out during a calendar quarter exceeded receipts for the same period. This occurred during the unusually high payment calendar quarter which ended on September 30, 1940.

Because of the heavy drain which was placed on the Fund by the payments made during July, August and September (a total of \$2,469,818.61 for the three months) the balance in the Fund was brought to the lowest point since the end of 1939. In other words, during the past three months the reserve in the Unemployment Compensation Fund has been reduced by \$890,049.58.

The condition mentioned in the above paragraph is by no means alarming as the late summer and early fall months are the ones during which benefit payments reach their peak and collections are at their lowest point. During the winter months when resort and tourist areas reach their point of greatest activity, the number of claimants for unemployment compensation decreases as more wages are paid to more workers. The increase in the amount of wages paid out raises the amount of the collections which are deposited in the Fund while the lessening in the number of claimants, resulting from the greater employment in tourist and citrus areas results in a smaller amount of benefit payments. These two extremes tend to balance each other, over a period of time.

The balance in the Fund on September 30 amounted to \$11,783,622.04.

NOTE: By definition the preliminary amount is that portion of the Fund balance as of June 30, 1939 which railroad collections are of total collections for the period January 1, 1937 - June 30, 1939. The liquidating amount is the total collected from railroad employers between July 1, 1939 and December 31, 1939.

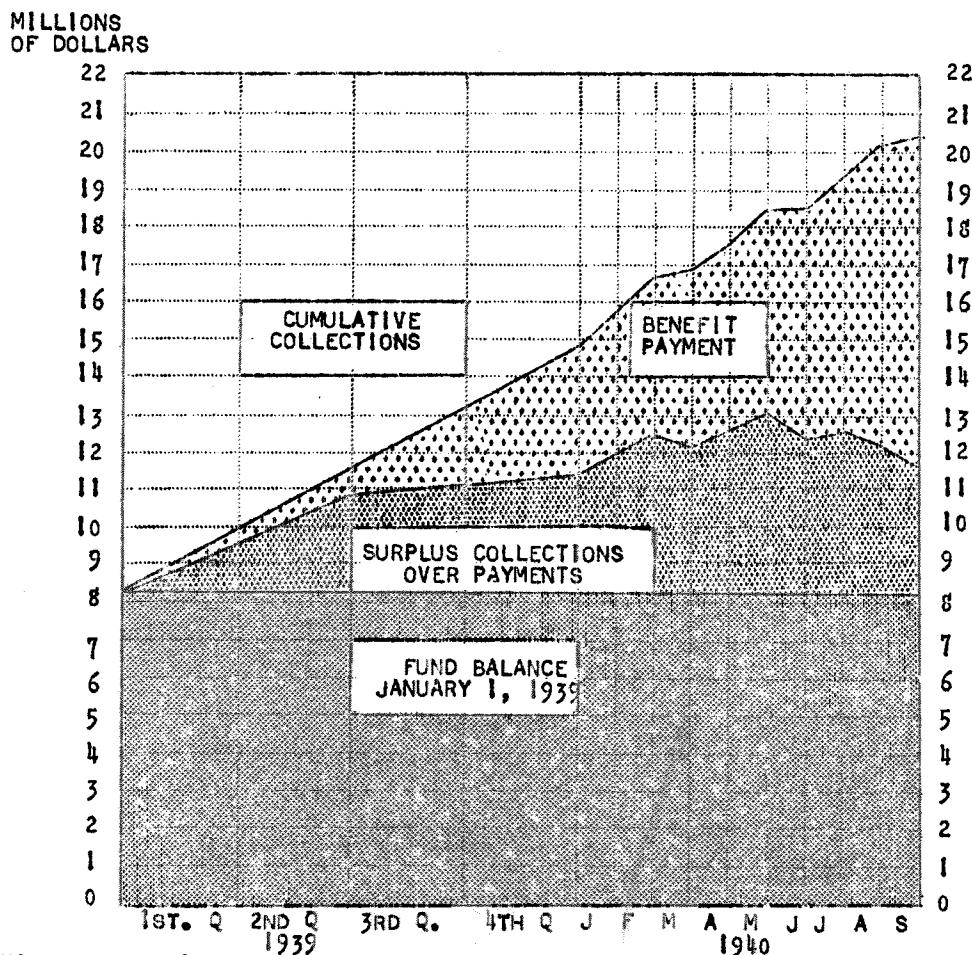
**CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND *
COLLECTIONS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS**

PERIOD	NET COLLECTIONS	BENEFITS PAID	BALANCE ALL FUNDS
1937 & 1938	\$8,306,098.41	—	\$8,306,098.41
1939:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,878,431.63	247,360.32	9,937,169.72
SECOND QUARTER	1,705,070.67	527,847.00	11,114,383.39
THIRD QUARTER	1,626,174.29	1,588,651.70	11,151,912.98
FOURTH QUARTER	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	11,563,125.71
1940:			
JANUARY	920,893.18	375,872.83	12,108,146.06
FEBRUARY	905,263.62	340,742.38	12,672,667.30
MARCH	1,144,470.34	381,605.73	12,335,471.61
APRIL	878,001.03	424,791.04	12,788,681.90
MAY	800,870.04	475,031.87	13,114,520.07
JUNE	644,060.22	504,908.67	12,673,671.62
JULY	734,905.21	727,773.27	12,680,803.56
AUGUST	809,041.16	907,552.84	12,582,291.88
SEPTEMBER	35,822.66	834,492.50	11,783,622.04

* REVISED TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

CHANGES IN STATUS OF THE FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND DURING 1939 — 1940

(BENEFITS FIRST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1940)



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH:

1. THE DARK RECTANGLE FORMING THE BASE FOR THE REST OF THE CHART REPRESENTS THE COLLECTIONS WHICH WENT INTO THE FUND DURING 1937 AND 1938. THERE WERE NO BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD.
2. THE SHADED AREA (JUST ABOVE THE FUND BALANCE) REPRESENTS THE CUMULATIVE EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS OVER BENEFIT PAYMENTS.
3. THE LIGHT PORTION (AT THE TOP) REPRESENTS THE AMOUNT PAID OUT IN BENEFITS. AT FIRST GLANCE IT MIGHT SEEM THAT THE BALANCE IN THE FUND AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 20 MILLION DOLLARS; CLOSER SCRUTINY WILL REVEAL THAT THIS IS ACTUALLY THE TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED. FROM THESE COLLECTIONS MUST BE DEDUCTED BENEFIT PAYMENTS, IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT THE NET BALANCE IN THE FUND.

FIELD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

To the 6,651 employers classified as liable at the beginning of September were added 97 new liable establishments (76 under the Act and 21 by voluntary election) bring the total number to 6,748. From this total were subtracted 68 firms thus leaving the total at 6,680 on September 30. Of the total number of liable establishments 5,962 were so classified under the Act and the remaining 718 through voluntary election.

LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED AND DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYER STATUS - SEPTEMBER 1940

A. LIABILITY REPORTS		
1.	ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED (JULY 1937 - SEPTEMBER 1940)	29,928
2.	LIABILITY REPORTS RECEIVED DURING MONTH	125
3.	TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 1 AND 2)	30,053
B. LIABLE EMPLOYERS		
4.	ACCUMULATIVE NUMBER EMPLOYERS LIABLE BEGINNING OF MONTH.	6,651
5.	EMPLOYERS DECLARED LIABLE UNDER ACT DURING MONTH.	76
6.	EMPLOYERS ELECTING LIABILITY DURING MONTH	21
7.	TOTAL END OF MONTH (SUM OF ITEMS 4, 5, AND 6)	6,748
8.	EMPLOYERS REMOVED FROM LIABILITY ROLLS DURING MONTH.	68
9.	EMPLOYERS LIABLE AT END OF MONTH (ITEM 7 MINUS ITEM 8)	6,680
A. LIABLE UNDER ACT.		5,962
B. LIABLE BY VOLUNTARY ELECTION.		718

FIELD SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

SEPTEMBER 1940

	LIABILITY INVESTIGATIONS*	CLAIMS** INVESTIGATIONS	INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS***	TOTAL
BROUGHT FORWARD SEPTEMBER 1, 1940	625	336	234	1,195
REQUESTED SEPTEMBER 1940	817	540	355	1,712
COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1940	855	630	363	1,848
PENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1940	587	246	226	1,059

* LIABILITY INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO DETERMINE STATUS OF EMPLOYING UNITS YET REPORTED OR TO RECHECK BORDER-LINE CASES.

** CLAIMS INVESTIGATION - ASSIGNMENTS TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS SURROUNDING CLAIMANTS' SEPARATION FROM EMPLOYMENT IN INSTANCES WHERE CLAIMS ARE PROTESTED.

*** INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS - REQUESTS FOR QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF CLAIMANTS WHOSE EMPLOYERS HAVE NOT REPORTED WAGES.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL ACTIVITIES

During the nine month period extending from January 1, 1940, through September 30, 1940, there were 439 cases presented to the Appeal Tribunals. As several appeals sometimes involved the same facts and the same employer, the Appeals Referees have in such instances consolidated the appeals and rendered one decision. For this reason the number of claimants exceeds the number of decisions rendered.

As in former months, the reason most frequently given for filing appeals was "wage record conflicts," this reason being given in 26 of the 62 cases filed during September. This brought the 1940 total of appeals filed under this classification to 251 - 57% of the total number of appeals filed during this year.

Cases involving discharge for misconduct and voluntarily leaving employment were next in number filed. The addition of the September figures brought the total for cases involving discharge for misconduct to 75 and for voluntary leaving employment to 71.

There was an unusual rise in the number of cases involving labor disputes; 21 claimants filed such appeals during September, bringing the 1940 total for this category to 60.

Less frequent were cases concerning availability for work and suitability of work. These reasons accounted for 24 and 11 cases respectively. Cases listed in the table as "other" were so varied in nature as not to justify the separate classification of each in this publication.

The table at the bottom of the next page shows the disposition of cases received since the beginning of 1940. During this nine month period 405 of the 439 cases received were filed by claimants. Of this total, 271 had been disposed by decision at the end of September.

In 125 of the total of 271 decisions rendered the deputies' decisions were affirmed, while in 105 cases the decisions of the deputies were reversed. The deputies' decisions were modified in 40 cases and in 1 case the original determination was made by the Appeal Tribunal.

During the period (January through September) 45 cases were withdrawn by the appellants and 43 dismissed by the Appeal Referees.

The two tables presented on the following page give a statistical picture of the activities of the Appeal Tribunals. The table at the top of the page shows cases which were received by the Tribunals, classified according to the appellants' reasons for filing the appeal. At the bottom of the page is a table showing the disposition of the cases. It is readily apparent that decisions are rendered in the majority of the cases while a small number are either withdrawn by the appellant or dismissed by the Referees. There was a total of 100 cases pending disposal at the end of September.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL

CLASSIFICATION OF APPEALS RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1, 1940
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1940, BY TYPE OF QUESTION INVOLVED

Month	Total Rec'd	Availa- bility	Wage Record Conflicts	Voluntary Leaving	Discharge Cases - Misconduct	Suitable Work	Labor Dis- putes	Other
	Cases	Claim'ts						
Jan.	20	20	2	12	4	-	-	-
Feb.	28	28	2	19	4	1	-	-
March	47	60	3	42	6	-	4	-
April	38	38	2	22	8	-	2	2
May	55	90	4	31	13	1	33	-
June	62	63	2	35	10	2	-	1
July	56	57	4	27	7	1	-	2
Aug.	71	74	3	37	11	4	-	5
Sept.	62	75	2	26	10	2	21	3
Total	439	505	24	251	71	11	60	13

APPEAL TRIBUNAL

SUMMARY OF APPEALS HANDLED FROM JANUARY 1
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

Number of Appeals Received:	Cases	Claimants
Filed by Claimants	405	439
Filed by Employers	32	32
Filed by Commission Deputies	2	34
Total	439	505
Number of Decisions Rendered:		
Number of Deputies' Decisions Affirmed	125	131
Number of Deputies' Decisions Reversed	105	108
Number of Deputies' Decisions Modified	40	87
Original Determination by Appeals Authority	1	1
Total	271	327
Number of Appeals Withdrawn by Appellants	45	45
Number of Appeals Dismissed by Examiner	43	43
Number of Appeals Pending Disposed September 30	100	115

RECENT AND CURRENT TRENDS INDICATE RECORD SEASON FOR FLORIDA

The September issue of the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta showed Florida to be fifth among the States in the amount of money allocated for construction contracts as part of the National Defense Program. The amount ear-marked for Florida during the period from June 13 through September 15, 1940 amounted to \$31,600,000. This amount was exceeded by no State in the Sixth District and by only four States (California, Indiana, Ohio and Virginia) in the entire Nation.

The allocated \$31,600,000 amounted to 5.27% of the \$599,753,000 distributed among all States during the stated period for construction of Army and Navy bases and armaments manufacturing plants.

The Sixth District (Atlanta) contracts led the other 10 Federal Reserve Districts in volume to total \$97,500,000. Second in volume for the Nation was the New York District with \$55,000,000 or 56% of the Sixth District's total.

Defense and private construction both continue to increase throughout the State as a whole. A labor market survey made by the Department of Research and Statistics of the Commission shows that there is a substantial increase in virtually all business activities. Bright spots in the State include the northeastern counties of the State, particularly Duval, Clay, Bradford, and Alachua; the lower east coast counties from Indian River to and including Monroe counties, and in Orange and Escambia counties. In these areas major defense projects are providing a stimulus for other activities with private building projects running a close second as reason for the upsurge.

At this time there is also a general preparation for the winter tourist and citrus season. Much repairing and many plant additions have been made and workers are being hired, after the summer lay-off, for the winter production period. It has been noted that there is an early influx of winter visitors this year and it appears that the State may have a larger number of visitors than ever before in its history. Citrus production appears to be as large if not larger than last year as it has been determined that the freeze last year did not do as much damage to this year's crop as was believed.

In view of increasing construction, increased business incident to the citrus and tourist seasons, and the fact that additional pay rolls will be brought into the State by the Army and Navy personnel who will be garrisoned at the several bases now under construction, Florida will probably experience the most active winter season in her history.

MAP OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA SHOWING LOCAL OFFICES OF THE
FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND THE AREAS SERVED BY EACH

(closed lines represent boundaries of local office service areas)

